

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.
Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The news from Red River, by way of St. Louis, reports Admiral Porter at Alexandria, where a large force was engaged in damming the river, so as to give sufficient depth of water at the falls for the gunboats to pass over. Gen. Grover was in command there. The Union lines embrace a circuit of three miles. There was no communication by land with the army at Grand Ecore. McClernand's command was rendezvousing at New Orleans, for the purpose of reinforcing Banks. Gen. Smith was to return with his troops to Vicksburg. Official returns of the Surgeon-in-Chief in Gen. Banks' command show our loss at Pleasant Hill to be 670 killed, 1,340 wounded, and 1,600 missing and prisoners.

The Secretary of War has issued an important order with regard to prisoners, stating that as it has been officially reported that Mr. Gold, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all Rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 30th of April were exchanged, it is ordered that all Union prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged. The order further states that the Rebels still remain indebted to the Union Government 33,596 prisoners, for whom no equivalent has been received.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. feels very downcast over the victories of our armies, particularly in East Tennessee, and strongly censures Vice-President Stephens for his criticism of their laws. It also gives the particulars of a very destructive fire at Wilmington, the loss by which is estimated at \$4,800,000, of which \$900,000 was Government property. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the depreciation of their five-dollar notes and the scarcity of the new issue. The markets are active, but the prices demanded for all goods are fearfully exorbitant.

The Philadelphia North American of Saturday says: "We learn from the highest authority that the documents recently published, purporting to be letters and dispatches from Earl Russell, Lord Lyons, and Jefferson Davis, through his private secretary, respecting the building of Rebel arms in British ports, were unmitigated forgeries from beginning to end, no such documents having ever been written by the parties whose names they bore."

We learn by an arrival from Key West that the Harriet Lane, which was captured by the Rebels in Galveston Bay in January, 1863, has succeeded in escaping from that port with a cargo of cotton for Havana, where she is now lying. Her armament has been removed, and she is employed in running the blockade. Several other blockade runners from Galveston, with large cargoes on board, had also reached Havana in safety.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. Stevenson arrived in this city at an early hour on Saturday morning, but were immediately dispatched to Massachusetts, where the funeral services are to take place.

The reported surrender of Gen. Lee was not circulated by The Philadelphia Inquirer. The proprietors of that paper desire this correction made.

The blockade-runner Young Republic is said to have been captured on the 7th inst. by the U. S. gunboat Grand Gulf.

Gen. Schuler has been appointed Governor of Fredericksburg, and has gone thither to enter upon his duties.

Gen. Canby and staff passed through Memphis on Thursday, en route for Red River.

GENERAL NEWS.

Joe Coburn left this city on Saturday afternoon in the steamship City of Washington for England, where he is to go into training immediately after his arrival for a grand pugilistic contest with Jim Meade. He is accompanied in his journey by Cusick, the celebrated trainer, who has consented to do the Mentor for his friend Joseph.

Captain Miller of the schooner Ajmeer, from Genoa, which arrived on Saturday, confirms the previous report of the burning of Genoa on the 7th of April. One hundred and sixty houses and stores were destroyed, and five lives lost. The amount of loss is estimated at \$20,000,000 of Haytian currency.

The ship Elizabeth Gillespie, of and from London, arrived at Philadelphia, with passengers, coal, iron, and potatoes, went ashore on Saturday night on Carson Inlet bar. New Jersey. Passengers saved. Accounts from the ship's agents say that the ship is yet tight; the Underwriters think she probably will be lost.

The California Democratic Convention on Thursday chose Messrs. Bigler, Weller, Downey, Hayes, Stevens, Wetherell, Whipple, Sample, and Berry delegates to the Chicago Convention, and adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and for the downfall of Abraham Lincoln.

A break in the Champlain Canal, at the Glen's Falls feeder, will delay navigation three or four days. Boats will probably be able to pass the break at Whitesboro on Monday.

Gold is higher, and sold at the Stock Exchange at 172½ and 173. In the afternoon still higher rates were paid, and at 3 p. m. the quotations stood 173. All Government Securities are in demand. Stocks have been firm throughout the day, contrary to the expectations of the great mass of operators. In the morning the market opened steady, and it was soon discovered that the military success had been fully discounted, and that no stocks are to be had without putting up prices. Freight is firm, but less active. Money is abundant, and the rate on cash is 5½ per cent, and 7 per cent on collateral to second rate borrowers.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Grant seems to have fought no battle either Friday or Saturday. The retreat of Lee, which began Thursday night, went no further than the River Ta, four or five miles south of the Po; and being arrested on the first line where another defensive struggle was possible, indicates clearly enough that the Rebel Army is still a compact force, still able to dispute, though with daily lessening resistance, the advance of its pursuing enemy. There is no reason to suppose that the Ta, or the ground adjacent to its banks, offers a stronger hold to an army which is driven to find successive shifts for defense than did the line of the Po, but the abandonment of the latter is to be construed as evidence that the numbers of Lee's army were no longer sufficient to occupy a line so extensive. It will doubtless be found that the thinned battalions of the enemy have been gathered on a narrower front to make their next desperate stand. There is otherwise a difficulty in accounting for the movement and the sudden halt of Lee, from the fact that his position on the Po covered and controlled the branching roads from Spottsylvania Court-House, by either of which, so long as he held their junction, it was possible for him to retreat; but by one only of which, on abandoning that point, it became necessary that he should march; and by choosing one to

indicate decisively whether he meant to fall back in the direction of Gordonsville, or straight upon Richmond. We have as yet no information precise enough to disclose the line he has adopted, and a conjecture on such a subject is tolerably hazardous. Still, in view of the destruction of the Virginia Central east of Beaver Dam, it seems that before rejecting the line of the Po it fell upon Lee to decide whether he would make one more effort to keep the field by retaining his communications with Gordonsville, and to that end marching by the more westerly road, or whether he should still interpose his army between the enemy and Richmond in the hope that the fortune of war might prove changeable enough to inflict an improbable disaster upon Gen. Grant, and arrest or delay his pursuit. And as we have said repeatedly that for Lee to allow himself to be forced back on Richmond is to submit to near destruction, we incline to believe he has avoided it, has turned sharply away from the line of the Fredericksburg road, and has sought to renew his railway connection with Gordonsville—now his only possible source of supplies.

There is a rumor contradicting the statement above given of no battle, and asserting that in an action on Saturday Gen. Meade took many prisoners; but it needs confirmation. The delay of Gen. Grant to resume his attack is not on any account surprising, and it is sufficient to suggest in explanation—one out of half a dozen reasons—that there has been a great deal of rain. In present circumstances it is Lee who suffers from delay, for every day reduces his supplies, and adds to the difficulty of renewing them. Gen. Grant has only to press closely enough upon his enemy's front to make sure of his continual presence in unrelieved force, and, being sure of that, may choose his own time for recommencing his assault.

The cavalry raid of Gen. Sheridan on the rear of Lee's army and on his railway communications, has been very thoroughly accomplished. His official report announces the destruction of the Virginia Central, near Beaver Dam, for eight miles, and of the Fredericksburg road, near Ashland Station, for six miles, including at both great quantities of stores and of rolling stock. Gen. Sheridan twice attacked and defeated the Rebel cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart, and the second action caused the death of the famous Rebel leader. He went within the first line of the Richmond defenses, and finally reached Turkey Bend on the James, and joined Gen. Butler, with the loss of not more than 100 horses and 550 men, his whole force comprising three divisions. It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of this expedition, for it isolates Richmond on the north and the army of Lee on all sides, and if, as there is every reason to suppose, the Danville road has been cut by Gen. Kautz, the Rebel capital has at this moment no railway communication whatever with any portion of the Confederacy. It is, therefore, of little consequence that the success attributed to Sigel turns out unfounded.

Gen. Butler meanwhile is closing steadily on the rear defenses of Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, and has already carried a portion of the outworks. The latest dispatches made public from his headquarters are dated on the morning of May 14, and bring information of successful assaults by Gen. Gillmore and Gen. Smith. It may be inferred that the main body of the troops of both these Generals—that is, of both the 18th and the 10th Army Corps—are engaged in operations against Fort Darling. So far as we know, that fort is the only considerable obstacle which bars the immediate approach of Gen. Butler to that portion of the south bank of the James which lies immediately opposite Richmond. Its capture will open the way both for the forces on land and for the squadron on the James.

Gen. Sherman's operations in Northern Georgia are no exception to the general success which attends the National arms. He telegraphs that Johnston has been forced, by the flank movement of McPherson on Resaca, to abandon Dalton, and that still our forces are in his rear and flank. Gen. Sherman makes no promises, but we infer that he thinks Joe Johnston is not likely to escape without difficulty. Another dispatch, unofficial, proclaims the capture of twelve guns and five thousand prisoners at Dalton, but is discredited by Gen. Sherman's silence. Quite as encouraging and important, however, is the official assurance that the weather was fine, troops in good order, and everything working well and as fast as possible. Joe Johnston is an adept in the art of retreating, and it is comfortable to know that he is to be followed with speed. It must be deemed doubtful whether he will seek to make a final stand before reaching Atlanta.

HALVING IT.

The Rebel House of Representatives consists, when full, of one hundred and twelve Members. We give below a table of the number allotted to each State, with the proportion of them representing territory now held by the Rebel and by the Union forces respectively:

State.	Whole No.	Union.	Rebel.
Alabama.....	9	1	8
Arkansas.....	4	2	2
Florida.....	2	—	2
Georgia.....	10	1	9
Kentucky.....	12	12	—
Louisiana.....	6	3	3
Mississippi.....	7	2	5
Missouri.....	13	13	—
North Carolina.....	10	1	9
South Carolina.....	6	—	6
Tennessee.....	11	10	1
Texas.....	6	1	5
Virginia.....	16	6	10
Total.....	112	52	60

SUMNER ON CANTE.

The managers of the Young Men's Association of Albany recently refused admission to their Lectures to all persons not of the most approved color; and were recently sustained therein by reflection, by means of most questionable voting and counting. They then applied to the Hon. Charles Sumner to deliver one of their Lectures, and were answered as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, April 16, 1864.

Sir: You invite me to deliver an address on Lafayette before the Young Men's Association of Albany. In

view of a recent incident in the history of your Association, I am astonished at the request.

I cannot consent to speak of Lafayette, who was not ashamed to fight beside a black soldier, to an audience so delicate to sit beside a black citizen. I cannot speak of Lafayette, who was a friend of universal liberty, under the auspices of a Society which makes itself the champion of caste and vulgar prejudice.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.
CHARLES SUMNER.
C. W. DAVIS, esq., Cor. Sec., &c., Albany.

THE DRESS REFORM.

The patriotic Women of our City are invited by some of the most eminent and esteemed among them to meet at 1 o'clock to-day at Cooper Institute to give sanction and impulse to the movement inaugurated at Washington for the promotion of National Economy by a general abstinence from the use of Foreign Fabrics during the remainder of the War. Believing this movement a wise and noble one, we urge true Women to attend the meeting, unite in the movement, and then labor to secure the adhesion to it of their relatives and friends.

But let us first brush away some of the cobwebs that impede its universal adoption:

"What shall we do for Revenue, and for Gold wherewith to pay in coin the interest on our Public Debt, if we stop importations?"

Answer—We shall not stop them. There is no possibility, no dream of stopping importations. Our Imports other than of Fabrics are very large—hardly less than Two Hundred Millions per annum—and can hardly be diminished. If we economize to the utmost, we shall this year probably buy of Europe more than we can spare products to pay for, and must liquidate a heavy balance by exporting Gold. We cannot send to Europe nearly so much Grain, or Tobacco, or Cotton, as we formerly did; and besides, Europe seems not to want much of our Grain. There is imminent danger of a financial collapse, owing to the current excess of our Imports over our Exports. The Women's movement tends to mitigate this peril.

"But if the Rich do not spend, must not the Poor starve?"

Answer—No: any country may be impoverished by the prodigality of its richer inhabitants, never by their economy. The vulgar notion on this point is grossly delusive. If no rich person ever spent a needless dollar, the country would grow rich and strong incessantly, and the Poor would be gainers. All the wealth in the world to-day—without which we should be squalid barbarians—consists of the accumulated savings of frugality. Let two brothers fall heir to-morrow to an estate of \$3,000,000, yielding them an income of \$100,000 each, whereof one should thenceforth live on \$10,000, while the other spent the whole, the former would be by far the greater public benefactor. For his income would as truly and amply employ to reward Labor as the latter's, though he would not invest it in sumptuous living, fine houses, fast horses, and all the appliances of luxury. His income would inevitably be employed to construct ships, mills, factories, machinery, railroads, &c., &c.: it would employ far more labor than his prodigal brother's, even though he should invest it in insurance, or bank stock, and so not direct its employment himself. What spendthrift ever did half so much for our City as has been done by Astor, Vanderbilt, or Peter Cooper? It is doubtless possible to use wealth perniciously; but, as a rule, its worst use is to squander it.

"But will not this movement prove injurious to poor women, especially to those who live by the needle?"

Answer—No. It may possibly somewhat diminish for a time the aggregate of dress making; but the use of simpler and cheaper materials will not prevent the making of dresses; it may have even a contrary effect. Few will dispense with new dresses because those in fashion cost but \$20 where they formerly cost \$100. But, even though fewer should for a season be made, so many new avenues for female employment are daily opened because of the scarcity of men, that no one need care.

The times urgently demand Economy and Sobriety. We are involved in the greatest and most exhaustive struggle the world has ever known. It is madness to insist that it is not rapidly diminishing our National Wealth. We are destroying railroads, steamboats, ships, canals, bridges, dwellings, faster than we ever built them. Large tracts of our country lie uncultivated because of War's desolations and perils; other portions are tilted to no purpose—the fruits of the husbandman's industry being trampled into the earth by the war-horse. Waste, ravage, conflagration, ruin, maiming, death, are all around us: who can wish in such times to sport gay dresses, and flaunt in all the hues of the rainbow? Women of this Empire, your example has hitherto stimulated rather than repressed the extravagance of your rural sisters: now set them a pattern of patriotic devotion and frugality!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13, 1864.

PAROLED PRISONERS DECLARED EXCHANGED.

The following order is just issued:

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Saturday, May 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 191.—I. It having been officially reported that Mr. Gold, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all Rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 30th of April were exchanged, it is ordered, that all Federal prisoners of war, and all civilians paroled prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged accordingly.

II. It is further announced that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order, as exchanged, the Rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary General of Prisoners, from official data, 33,596, for which no equivalent has been received by the Federal Government.

III. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commanders of camps to their respective commands, and will be reported to the Commissary General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbia, S. C.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWSE, A. A. G.

PICKING UP STRAGGLERS.

The Provost Guard are quite busy picking up

stragglers who have recently arrived from the front. Between 300 and 400 were arrested yesterday and sent to Forrest Hall and the Central Guard-House. The patients who have arrived at the hospitals within the last two or three days are being examined, and several hundred of them will be returned to the front immediately.

Last evening 200 or 300 of those who came to the city on the steamer Connecticut, were separated from the others and put under guard. To-day also a large number have been taken and locked up. Lieut. Edward Ilke, Co. G, and Lieut. Geo. Haight, Co. D, 24th Mich. Vols., and Capt. John G. Langdon, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, were arrested yesterday, by order of Maj.-Gen. Augur, and sent to prison, for leaving their regiments without authority.

Several other skeddaddlers have been ordered to report this morning for the same offense.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The blows struck by Grant on the Rebel army have resounded on most of the principal European diplomats here. These diplomats cannot be reconciled to the idea of our victories and of the destruction of traitors.

GEN. HUMPHREYS CONFIRMED.

Brig.-Gen. Humphreys received the compliment from the Senate yesterday of a unanimous vote confirming his nomination as a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

REPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Du Pont's and the Hon. Winter Davis's book, in answer to the iron-clad document of the Secretary of the Navy, is nearly ready for publication.

RELIEF OF KRAMEN.

Senator Hale has reported a bill for the relief of seamen whose vessels should be wrecked or sunk, but refusing any allowance to officers.

LANDS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six acres of land for actual settlement were taken up during the month of April, 1864, at the Land Office at St. Peters, Minnesota, under the Homestead Laws.

DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The following new National Banks have been designated as depositories of Internal Revenue, and all other public moneys except receipts for customs: First, Lyons, Iowa; First, Iowa City, Iowa; First, Lowell, Mass.; Second, Springfield, Ohio; First, Findlay, Ohio; First, Memphis, Tenn.; First, Milton, Pa.

CAPITAL INCREASED.

The Tenth National Bank, New-York City, has increased its capital from five hundred thousand to one million dollars.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established since our last report:

First National Bank of Galton, Ohio, capital, \$20,000; First National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., 50,000; First National Bank of Worcester, Mass., 100,000; First National Bank of Van Wert, Ohio, 100,000; First National Bank of Muskegon, Mich., 100,000.

Total amount of stocks, 423. Total amount of capital to May 11, 1864, \$5,750,000.

SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. William S. Boyd, Vinton, Iowa. Dr. J. B. Sparks, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Dr. Charles A. Merritt, Charlotte, Mich.; Dr. Calvin C. Halsey, Montrose, Pa.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, three special certificates authorizing the State of Iowa to locate on public lands of the United States, the aggregate quantity of 8,551 acres as indemnity on account, that area having been disposed of by the United States in the counties of Mahaska, Buchanan, Guthrie and Putnam, Iowa.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

CONSELS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Carlos E. Leland as Consul, and Jose H. Snyder, as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Uruguay at New-York. Also August Widemayn as Consul of Wurtemberg at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Frederick Klump as Consul of Wurtemberg at New Orleans.

EXTRADITION OF SLAVE TRADERS.

It is understood that an arrangement has been entered into between our Government and that of Spain for the purpose of rendering slave traders who escape from Cuba to the United States and from the United States to Cuba, in this connection, the arrest of Col. Jose Augustia Arguelles is significant.

THE TEN-FORTIES.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury to May 14, amount to \$1,051,500.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE have taken the testimony of nearly all those who were most prominent in originating the charges preferred, but as yet nothing has been elicited implicating any officer with fraud or corruption of any kind. The testimony tends merely to show what opportunities, in the opinion of the witnesses, existed for the perpetration of fraud.

DEATH OF HUGH TYLER.

Hugh Tyler, of Athens, Pa., long, well and favorably known as a prominent government contractor, died in this city to-day.

ARRIVAL OF OHIO MILITIA AT WASHINGTON.

The first detachment of the hundred days volunteers reached this city to-day. They are a portion of the regiment furnished by Ohio troops, the 16th regiment of Ohio cavalry also reached here to-day.

OUR WOUNDED.

The total number of our wounded brought up from the battlefield so far is 12,700. Of this number, 1,400 have been placed in hospital at Alexandria, and 8,000 remain throughout the hospitals of this city. An army surgeon who came up last evening says that we have about 15,000 remaining at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain. These figures include many "skeddaddlers," who, when separated from the wounded, will decrease the number materially.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1864.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on Saturday, May 14, is as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin. Principal, \$1,400,000,000. Interest, \$4,600,000. Total, \$1,404,600,000.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money. Principal, \$4,900,000,000. Interest, \$1,400,000. Total, \$4,901,400,000.

Debt bearing no interest. Principal, \$1,100,000,000. Interest, \$0. Total, \$1,100,000,000.

Total, \$7,406,000,000.

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